

Established Condition

Medical conditions that have a high probability of resulting in a developmental delay (even if no delays currently exist). Must be diagnosed by a physician or other primary health care provider. Examples include but are not limited to the following:

Genetic disorders with high probability of developmental delay

- Chromosomal anomalies such as Down syndrome, fragile X syndrome (in boys)
- Inborn errors of metabolism such as Hurler syndrome
- Other syndromes, such as Prader-Willi, Williams

Perinatal factors

- Prenatal infections such as toxoplasmosis, rubella, CMV, herpes (TORCH)
- Prenatal toxic exposures such as fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS)
- Birth trauma, such as neurologic sequelae from asphyxia

Neurologic

- Congenital anomalies of brain such as holoprosencephaly, lissencephaly, microcephaly, hydrocephalus
- Anomalies of spinal cord such as meningocele
- Degenerative or progressive disorders such as muscular dystrophies, leukodystrophies, spinocerebellar disorders
- Cerebral palsy, all types, including generalized, hypotonic patterns
- Abnormal movement patterns such as generalized hypotonia, ataxias, myoclonus, dystonia
- Peripheral neuropathies
- Traumatic brain injury
- CNS trauma such as shaken baby syndrome

Sensory abnormalities

- Visual Impairment or Blindness
 - Congenital impairments such as cataracts
 - Acquired impairments such as retinopathy or prematurity
 - Cortical visual impairment
- Chronic hearing loss

Physical impairment

- Congenital impairments such as arthrogryposis, osteogenesis imperfecta, severe hand anomalies
- Acquired impairments such as amputations, severe burns

Mental/psychosocial disorder

- Autism spectrum disorders

Medical/Biological Risk

Medical conditions that increase the risk of developmental delay. Must be diagnosed by a physician or primary health care provider. Examples include but are not limited to the following:

Genetic disorders with increased risk for developmental delay

- Chromosomal anomalies such as Turner syndrome, fragile X syndrome (in girls)
- Inborn errors of metabolism such as PKU
- Other syndromes such as Goldenhar neurofibromatosis, multiple congenital anomalies (no specific diagnosis)

Perinatal factors

- Prematurity and/or small for gestational age such as <32 weeks or < 1500 gms
- Prenatal toxic exposures such as alcohol, polydrug exposure, fetal hydantoin syndrome
- Birth trauma such as seizures, low Apgars, intraventricular or periventricular hemorrhage

Neurologic

- Anomalies of brain such as absence of the corpus callosum, Macrocephaly
- Anomalies of spinal cord such as spina bifida, tethered cord
- Abnormal movement patterns such as severe tremor, gait problems
- Other CNS influences
 - CNS or spinal cord tumors
 - CNS infection, e.g. meningitis,

Sensory abnormalities

- Neurological visual processing concerns, which affect visual functioning in daily activities; as a result of neurological conditions such as seizures, infections such as meningitis, or injuries such as traumatic brain injury (TBI)
- Mild and/or intermittent hearing loss

Physical impairment

- Congenital impairments such as cleft lip/palate, torticollis, limb deformity, club feet
- Acquired impairments such

Mental/psychosocial disorder

Severe attachment disorder, severe behavior disorders, severe socio-cultural deprivation

Other medical factors and symptoms

- Growth problems such as severe growth delay, failure to thrive, feeding problems, gastrostomy for feeding
- Chronic illness/medically fragile such as severe cyanotic heart disease, cystic fibrosis, complex chronic conditions, technology-dependent

